

Chadong language

The **Chadong language** (also called **Chaodong**, Chinese: 茶洞語) is a Kam–Sui language spoken mainly in Chadong Township, Lingui County, Guilin, northeastern Guangxi, China.^[3] It is most closely related to the Maonan language. Chadong has only been recently described by Chinese linguist Jinfang Li in the 1990s and 2000s.

Speakers are classified as part of Han nationality (although their languages is Kra-Dai members). (source : Ethnologue)

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Chadong	
Native to	China
Region	Northern Guangxi
Native speakers	20,000 (2006) ^[1]
Language family	<div>Kra–Dai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kam–Sui<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chadong</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	cdy
Glottolog	chad1240 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/chad1240) ^[2]

History

According to inscriptions from the Ming dynasty, Chadong speakers originally came from Qingyuanfu, Nandan, Guangxi, which is located further to the west. They were originally sent to the Guilin area during the Yuan Dynasty in order to suppress local Zhuang and Yao rebellions.

Genetics

Qiongying Deng and Chuan-Chao Wang et al. have reported that most of the patrilineal and matrilineal gene pools of Chadong are characteristic lineages of southern China. Some ancient Southeast Asian lineages (Y chromosome haplogroups C and D, mtDNA haplogroups M*, M33, M74, and R*) were also identified in Chadong. Chadong shows patterns of the Y chromosome and mtDNA diversities similar to other southern populations, especially Kam-Sui populations, which was actually in accordance with linguistic classification. However, the origin of Chadong seems to be much more complex. Recent gene flow from Sino-Tibetan populations is detected in the patrilineal side of Chadong, such as Y chromosome haplogroups O3a1c-002611, O3a2c1*-M134, and O3a2c1a-M117, probably through the expansion and dispersal of Han Chinese. From the matrilineal aspect, most mtDNA haplogroups of Chadong also clustered together with Hmong-Mien, and obvious gene flow from Tibeto-Burman populations to Chadong was also observed in haplogroup F1a. Taken together, the origin of Chadong are mainly results of an admixture between surrounding populations with the indigenous Kam-Sui populations. Within the Kam-Sui populations, Chadong is more closely related to Mulam than to Maonan, especially from the matrilineal side.^[4]

Distribution

In Liangjiang, the Chadong language is less conservative due to influences from Zhuang, Pinghua (Liangjiang Pinghua 两江平话 dialect), and Southwestern Mandarin (Diller, et al. 2008). Chadong is spoken by 18,000 people in 98 villages, while there are 104 ethnic Chadong villages with 20,547 people as of 2000 (Li et al. 2012).

- Chadong 茶洞乡, Lingui County
- Liangjiang 两江镇, Lingui County
- Longjiang 龙江乡, Yongfu County

References

1. Chadong (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/cdy/>) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Chadong" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/chad1240>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
 3. Diller, Anthony; Edmondson, Jerold; Luo, Yongxian, eds. (2008). "Chapter 21: Chadong, a Newly-Discovered Kam–Sui Language in Northern Guangxi". *The Tai–Kadai Languages*. Routledge. pp. 596–620. ISBN 978-0-203-64187-3.
 4. Deng QY*, Wang CC*, Wang XQ*, Wang LX, Wang ZY, Wu WJ, Li H, the Genographic Consortium. Genetic affinity between the Kam-Sui speaking Chadong and Mulam people. *J Syst Evol.* 2013, 51(3):263-270.
- Li Rulong [李如龙], Hou Xiaoying [侯小英], Lin Tiansong [林天送], Qin Kai [秦恺]. 2012. *A study of Chadong* [茶洞语研究]. Beijing: Ethnic Publishing House. ISBN 9787105123216.

External links

- Chadong word list from the Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110312081443/http://language.psy.auckland.ac.nz/austronesian/language.php?id=717>)
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